

What is claimed:

1. An aqueous composition for cleaning and wetting a contact lens comprising:

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- (a) a non-amine polyethyleneoxy-containing material having an HLB value of at least about 18;
 - (b) a first non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits that comprises a poloxamine;
 - (c) a second non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits and that comprises a non- poloxamine surface active agent; and
 - (d) a wetting agent.

2. The composition of claim 1, comprising:

- (a) about 0.001 to about 10 weight percent of the non-amine polyethyleneoxy-containing material having an HLB value of at least about 18;
- (b) about 0.001 to about 5 weight percent of the first non-ionic surface-active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits;
- (c) about 0.001 to about 5 weight percent of the second non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits; and
- (d) about 0.1 to about 10 weight percent of the wetting agent.

3. The composition of claim 2, comprising:

- (a) about 0.001 to about 5 weight percent of the non-amine polyethyleneoxy-containing material having an HLB value of at least about 18;
- (b) about 0.005 to about 2 weight percent of the first non-ionic surface-active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits;
- (c) about 0.001 to about 5 weight percent of the second non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits; and
- (d) about 0.1 to about 10 weight percent of the wetting agent.

4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the non-amine polyethyleneoxy-containing material comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of

poloxamers, ethoxylated glucose derivatives, ethoxylated nonionic ethers of sorbitol, and ethoxylated nonionic ethers of glycerol having an HLB value of at least about 18.

5. The composition of claim 4, wherein the non-amine polyethyleneoxy-containing material having an HLB value of at least about 18 comprises an ethoxylated glucose derivative.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the second non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of poloxamers having an HLB value less than 18, ethoxylated alkyl phenols, polysorbates alkyl glucosides and polyglucosides.

7. The composition of claim 6, wherein the second non-ionic surface active agent comprises polysorbate 20.

8. The composition of claim 1, wherein the wetting agent comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of cellulosic materials, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl pyrrolidones and silicone polymers having a pendant alkyleneoxide side chain.

9. The composition of claim 8, wherein the wetting agent comprises a cationic cellulosic polymer.

10. The composition of claim 1, further comprising a buffering agent or tonicity adjusting agent.

11. The composition of claim 1, wherein eye irritation potential of the composition is sufficiently low such that a contact lens that has been wetted with the composition can be inserted directly in the eye.

12. The composition of claim 1, comprising:

- (a) an ethoxylated glucose derivative;
- (b) a poloxamine;
- (c) a polysorbate;
- (d) a cellulosic derivative;
- (e) a borate buffer;
- (f) a polyhexamethylene biguanide or salt thereof; and
- (g) water.

13. A method of cleaning and wetting a contact lens comprising exposing said contact lens to an aqueous composition comprising

(a) a non-amine polyethyleneoxy-containing material having an HLB value of at least about 18;

(b) a first non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits that comprises a poloxamine;

(c) a second non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits and that comprises a non- poloxamine surface active agent; and

(d) a wetting agent.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the non-amine polyethyleneoxy-containing material comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of poloxamers, ethoxylated glucose derivatives, ethoxylated nonionic ethers of sorbitol, and ethoxylated nonionic ethers of glycerol having an HLB value of at least about 18.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the second non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of poloxamers having an HLB value less than 18, ethoxylated alkyl phenols, polysorbates alkyl glucosides and polyglucosides.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein the wetting agent comprises at least one member selected from the group consisting of cellulosic materials, polyvinyl alcohols, polyvinyl pyrrolidones and silicone polymers having a pendant alkyleneoxide side chain.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein the composition comprises:

(a) an ethoxylated glucose derivative;

(b) a poloxamine;

(c) a polysorbate;

(d) a cellulosic derivative;

(e) a borate buffer;

(f) a polyhexamethylene biguanide or salt thereof; and

(g) water.

18. A method of cleaning and wetting a contact lens comprising:

(a) exposing said contact lens to a first dose of said aqueous composition to remove contaminants thereof; and subsequently,

(b) treating the contact lens with a second dose of said composition to wet the surface of the contact lens for insertion in the eye.

19. The method of claim 18, further comprising inserting the treated contact lens directly in the eye.

20. A method of cleaning, wetting and disinfecting a contact lens comprising:

(A) cleaning said contact lens by exposing said lens to a treatment solution to remove deposits therefrom, said solution comprising (i) a non-amine polyethyleneoxy-containing material having an HLB value of at least about 18;

(ii) a first non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits that comprises a poloxamine; (iii) a second non-ionic surface active agent having cleaning activity for contact lens deposits and that comprises a non-poloxamine surface active agent; (iv) a wetting agent; and (v) an antimicrobial agent;

(B) disinfecting and wetting said lens by soaking said lens in said solution; and

(C) inserting the disinfected lens directly in the eye.